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PPLICATION NO). F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/529,484		09/28/2005	Lennart Alfredeen	1505-1071	6761
466	7590	03/07/2006		EXAMINER	
YOUNG	& THOME	PSON	LEUNG, PHILIP H		
745 SOUTH 23RD STREET 2ND FLOOR				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	ON, VA 2	22202	3742		

DATE MAILED: 03/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/529,484	ALFREDEEN, LENNART
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Philip H. Leung	3742
The MAILING DATE of this communication apperiod for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	OATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the course the application to become ABANDOI	ON. timely filed om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under the practice under the practice.	 s action is non-final. ince except for formal matters, p	
Disposition of Claims		
4)	wn from consideration. or election requirement. er. a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. S	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	•	•
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of: 1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority document 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority document 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Burear * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applica rity documents have been recei u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ved in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summa	
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3-28-2005. 	Paper No(s)/Mail 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	Date Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The use of Induction Heating should be reflected in the title.

- 2. The drawings filed 3-28-2005 are acceptable.
- 3. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because legal phraseology, such as "means" and "said" should not be used. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).
- 4. The priority claim on the BIB data sheet that claims the benefit of US application Serial No. 09/548,385 filed 04/11/2000 appears to be in error. According to the Application Data Sheet filed by the applicant, the priority claim is based on EP 02102386.6 filed 9/26/02 instead. Therefore, the data will be corrected as such. However, a certified copy of the priority papers has not been filed.
- 5. In claim 15, the clause "i.e. they are not fastened (fixed) to each other" is objectionable as it is not clear if this is a positive limitation or not. Clarification and correction are required.

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6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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7. Claims 1-20 are further rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Iguchi (US 5,053,593) or Gibbs (GB 1,157,711) (both cited by the applicant), in view of Seguy et al (US 4,792,652) or McGaffigan et al (US 5,376,774).

Iguchi shows a frying hob arrangement comprising a planar heating means (1) including a ferromagnetic material and constituting a frying surface, said arrangement comprises at least two magnetic field generators (plural coils 2 each with a core 3) each having two free ends (as shown in Figures 2, 7 and 11), wherein said heating means is arranged in or close to a plane defined by said free ends, said magnetic field generators are controlled by a control means (col. 7, lines 1-7) such that they are adapted to generate alternating magnetic fields in said planar heating means, wherein the magnetic fields are converted into heat in said heating means (see Figures 1-12 and col. 3, line 57 – col. 8, line 13). Gibbs also shows a frying hob arrangement comprising a planar heating means (17) including a ferromagnetic material and constituting a frying surface, said arrangement comprises at least two magnetic field generators (windings 43, 44, 45 each on poles 40, 41 and 42) each having two free ends (as shown in the Figures), wherein said heating means is arranged in or close to a plane defined by said free ends, said magnetic field generators are controlled by a control means (page 2, lines 103-108) such that they are adapted to generate alternating magnetic fields in said planar heating means, wherein the

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magnetic fields are converted into heat in said heating means (see Figures 1-8 and page 2, line 80 - page 3, line 92). Therefore, Iguchi or Gibbs shows every feature as claimed except for the showing of the magnetic fields being such that the magnetic field through one of said free ends has an opposed direction as compared to the magnetic fields through the other free ends. Seguy shows an induction cooking device for heating a heating element C with magnetic fields generated by induction coils (4, 5; 15-18; 21,22). The coils provide magnetic fields equal in absolute value but in opposite directions in order to reduce harmonic emission (see Figures 1-7 and col. 2, lines 4-66). McGaffigan also shows an induction cooking device for heating a cooking griddle 60 with magnetic fields generated by induction coils (64, 66, 68, 70). The coils provide magnetic fields in opposite directions in order to reduce radiations from the coils outside the heating device (see Figures 6-8, col. 1, lines 14-19 and col. 5, lines 1-57). It would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Iguchi or Gibbs to control the power to the induction heating coils so that the magnetic fields are in opposed directions to reduce radiation leakages for a safer device with less interferences to other appliances, in view of the teaching of Seguy or McGaffigan. In regard to claims 9 and 20, Seguy shows the claimed frequency. In regard to claims 13-16, Gibbs shows the use of a heating element with multi-layers formed of ferromagnetic and paramagnetic materials to control the heating to be well known in the art of induction cooking (see page 2, line 80 – page 3, line 24 and lines 56-82). The exact arrangement would have been a matter of obvious engineering variations of the various embodiments disclosed in these references.

8. Claims 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Iguchi (US 5,053,593) or Gibbs (GB 1,157,711) (both cited by the applicant), in view of Seguy et al (US 4,792,652) or McGaffigan et al (US 5,376,774), as applied to claims 1-11 and 13-20 above, and further in view of Dickens (US 5,134,265).

Iguchi or Gibbs combined with Seguy or McGaffigan shows a frying hob having every feature as claimed except for the use of a temperature sensor. Dickens shows it is routine in the art of induction heating griddle to use a temperature sensor to monitor the temperature of the griddle to control the heating temperature (see Figures 1 and 7 and col. 6, lines 53-61). It would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to further modify Iguchi or Gibbs to use a temperature sensor to monitor the heating process to feedback control the power for better heating control and result, in view of the teaching of Dickens.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip H Leung whose telephone number is (571) 272-4782.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robin Evans can be reached on (571) 472-4777. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Philip H Leung

Primary Examiner
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